



THOMAS G. NEWMAN,
EDITOR.

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EDITORIAL BUZZINGS.

All the Long August afternoon,
The little drowsy stream
Whispers a melancholy tune,
As if it dreamed of June,
And whispered in its dream.

The thistles show beyond the brook
Dust on their down and bloom,
And out of many a weed-grown nook
The aster flowers look
With eyes of tender gloom.

—American Agriculturist.

Ole J. Johnson writes us to send him a pamphlet, but while he puts "Box 100" in one corner, fails to state what post-office, county or State he receives his mail. We must therefore wait for further information.

Mr. Cowan, editor of the *British Bee Journal*, has just removed Mrs. Cowan from Switzerland to England, her health having much improved. It will be remembered that he lately brought her on a visit to America on account of her ill-health, and her many friends here will be pleased to hear of her convalescence. Mr. and Mrs. Cowan spend the month of August in Scotland, and September in Iceland, and will then return to England for the winter. Mr. Cowan writes that the weather in Europe has been generally excellent for honey.

A Little Three-Year-Old had the following experience with a bumble-bee recently, as described by Mr. D. R. Rosebrough, of Casey, Ill.:

The other morning Mr. James Emley's little three-year-old daughter was playing in the dooryard, where a big bumble-bee was working on some morning-glory bloom. The little Miss thought that she would take the bee in for a pet; but she soon dropped it, and went into the house crying, and said: "Mamma, I caught a big, yellow bug, and the dirty thing stuck a needle in my thumb."

Another Scientific Blunder.—The *Medical Standard* for June, 1889, published by G. P. Engelhard & Co., 60 Dearborn St., Chicago, contains as a leader, an article on "Embryology," by Edward C. Spitzka, M. D., of New York. The learned Doctor talks very knowingly of parthenogenesis, or "virgin generation," (i. e., the development of living beings without a father), and then adds:

Bees, some butterflies, ants and wasps, notoriously multiply their kind without sexual congress. As a rule, the parthenogenetic offspring are themselves incapable of further procreating their kind.

But to this there are remarkable exceptions. The aphides multiply for many generations without the intervention of a male. Weigenbergh has shown that the silk-moth can be propagated as long as the male element is permitted to act at every fourth generation. The *Artemia salina*, a minute crustacean living in saline springs, reproduces its kind for years without a male being present; males being produced at definite intervals only (v. Siebold). Among the vertebrata parthenogenetic development has also been observed, though rarely reaching maturity. Thus segmentation occurs in unfertilized ova of the chicken (Oellacher), of the fish (Burnett and Agassiz), and of frogs (Moquila-Tanden). The author saw a blastoderm form in unfertilized ova of the toad-fish (*Batachus tau*).

The Doctor then proceeds to prove "that even the human ovum is capable of parthenogenetic development," and declares that "embryology, while declaring immaculate generation improbable, does not pronounce it impossible." However reasonable this may be, the learned physician is unfortunate in the following which he adduces as proof of the proposition:

A worker-bee is a highly-organized creature, with a well-developed brain, wonderful sense organs, intricate muscular apparatus, and yet it is an offspring of unimpregnated queen-bee. What is a regular occurrence in one class of animals is sometimes observed as an exceptional one in another class.

The astute Doctor ought to have known that a worker-bee is NOT "an offspring of an unimpregnated queen-bee!" Having made the subject of parthenogenesis a study, it is inexcusable for him to make such a blunder. An unimpregnated queen is only capable of laying drone (male) eggs—she is utterly powerless to reproduce herself, or to produce the worker-bees, which are undeveloped females! The worker-bees are able, under certain circumstances, to lay eggs, but as they are also incapable of impregnation, such eggs produce only males of doubtful use in the economy of nature.

Ignorance about Comb Honey.—It is amazing to notice the amount of wilful ignorance about comb honey that prevails among those who should know the truth concerning its production. We were forcibly impressed with this fact recently, while visiting a retail grocery in this city. Upon the counter we discovered a beautiful sample section of new honey, whose pearly-white and very even comb was encased with

glass, showing all the contents of the section to the very best advantage possible.

Wishing to learn at what price the grocer retailed one-pound sections of honey, we enquired, and was told that it was "20 cents per box." We then remarked that it was a fine specimen of what the bees could do in their line of business, when the grocer, with a knowing (?) smile, said, "Oh, yes, it's nice honey, but then the comb is manufactured; at least that is what they tell me." And just because "they tell me," the stupid fellow believed it, and no doubt had so informed customers concerning something of which he did not have sense enough to know that what "they tell" is not always the truth.

We at once informed the grocer that there was no such thing as "manufactured comb," and that it was utterly impossible and impracticable to make honey-combs and fill them with honey; also, that there is now, and has been for years, a standing reward of \$1,000 offered by Mr. A. I. Root, for a single pound of manufactured comb honey. We also have given him a copy of the *BEE JOURNAL* containing the denunciation of the malicious falsehoods about honey, published awhile ago by the *Philadelphia Record* and the *Chicago Tribune and News*; and which, we regret to be compelled to record, neither of those metropolitan newspapers have retracted, so far as we are aware. It is almost discouraging to fight such brazen misrepresentations, when such leaders of public opinion as the daily newspapers refuse to correct their slanderous statements, when they have been shown that their utterances were entirely wrong and wholly unwarrantable.

No Duty on Imported Queen-Bees.

—An exchange has the following item relative to a package from Carniola, Austria, containing queen-bees. The Custom House officials ought to know that there is no duty on such. It says:

Collector Anderson, of Portland, Maine, received a notice from the post master at Mechanic Falls, saying that a sealed package had arrived there from Upper Carniola, Austria. It was marked "Supposed liable to custom duties." From the buzzing sound inside the package the post-master judged that it contained a queen-bee. According to the regulations, he notified the nearest collector of customs. Collector Anderson has instructed him to open the package, and if it contains nothing but a queen-bee, to deliver it as addressed. Queen-bees are not subject to duty.

Bro. Mason should teach the post-master at Mechanic Falls, Maine, not to be too officious. He ought to know that queen-bees are admitted into America free of duty. If it is news to him, then he will learn something.

Bees are not transmitted through the mails to all foreign countries from America as yet, but a proposition is pending which, if adopted, will admit them to the mails exchanged between all the countries of the Universal Postal Union. We will give timely notice to our readers whenever that matter is accomplished.

Miss Abbie Spencer, an enthusiastic bee-keeper, daughter of D. C. Spencer, M. D., of Augusta, Wis., and a subscriber of the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL*, died of consumption on July 18, 1889, aged 19 years. From her windows she eagerly watched the work in the apiary, and her ear could quickly discern the first notes of swarming. She calmly gave directions for the distribution of her little earthly effects, and died the death of the righteous. Her next younger sister, Hattie M. Spencer, now takes her place in the apiary, at least in part.

Dr. Spencer writes as follows concerning the honey crop: "Bees have done well in this part of Wisconsin. We have not had so good a white clover harvest for years as this season has given us, and the prospect is good for a good autumnal gathering."

Uniting Colonies.—N. A. Dahn, of Jefferson Co., Mo., asks the following question:

I would like to know when to unite bees—in the spring or fall. I have 20 colonies of bees, and I would like to double them up.

They should be united either in the spring or fall, as the "conditions" make it desirable. If they are weak in early spring, they may be united, so as to encourage them to breed up and be ready for the honey harvest. If they are weak at the end of the harvest in the fall, they may be united for winter to conserve heat and stores. It depends on the "conditions" more than on the "time." Consult a good Manual, which is a very convenient companion in every apiary. By the aid of its liberal index, you can determine when, what, and how to do things with ease as well as pleasure.

Convention in Chicago.—By notice on page 501, it will be seen that we are to have a convention of bee-keepers in Chicago this fall. The time is Oct. 16, 17 and 18. The place is at the Commercial Hotel, when we had such a nice time at the "National," in 1887. Reduced rates are given at the Hotel, and reduced rates may also be had on all the railroads, because it comes near the close of the Chicago Exposition. Every arrangement will be made for the convenience, comfort and pleasure of those who attend. Let there be a generally rally, and "a good time" will be the result.

Ells & Co., Chicago, are advertising recipes for making artificial honey, among other useless recipes for artificial humbugs. Look out for them. They are flooding the malls with their circulars—looking for "dupes." Do not be "fooled" with their artificial traps.

Heavenly Echoes is the title of the piece of music given this week, and it is a delightful song. We hope all our many readers will learn to sing it, for the words and music are alike enchanting. *We promised another treat in that line, and here it is.*

Why Vote for Golden-Rod.—The writer of "Rural Notes" for the *Hartford Times* (Conn.), asks why bee-keepers should vote for golden-rod for the National Flower. Golden-rod should be voted for by bee-keepers in preference to any other flower, because of its usefulness to the bees in yielding honey. During the fall months thousands of colonies derive the principal part of their winter stores from it. Prof. A. J. Cook pronounces the flavor of the golden-rod honey "unsurpassed by any other." Making it the National Flower would give it better protection, scatter it more thoroughly over the country, increasing its usefulness to bee-keepers. At a recent meeting of school-teachers in this State, golden-rod received 16 votes and the laurel 19, which shows that golden-rod has other admirers than the honey-bee.—*The Bee Hive.*

Comb Honey Fumigation.—M. Miller, of Le Claire, Iowa, asks these questions, and desires answers in the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL*:

How often should comb honey be fumigated; that is, how many days should elapse between each fumigation?

Should it be fumigated as soon as taken from the hives?

Should all of the cells around the edges of the section be sealed before the honey is removed from the hives; that is, should the last row of cells next to the wood of the sections, especially at the top, be all sealed over?

Deeming the subject a timely one, we have procured an article from Mr. Doolittle on the subject, and it may be found in this issue. It answers the above questions, and also those sent in by others. See page 504.

We have received a copy of the "New Bee-Keepers' Text-Book"—27th edition. It is revised, enlarged and illustrated by John Aspinwall, New York. It was sent to us by the present proprietors, J. B. Mason & Sons, Mechanic Falls, Maine. It contains 228 pages, and is nicely bound in cloth. Price, 75 cents in cloth, or 50 cents in paper covers. It is simple in language, can be easily understood, and is therefore just the thing for beginners. For sale at this office.

Extracted Honey.—Mr. F. Wilcox, Mauston, Wis., July 30, 1889, asks:

In selling extracted honey in wooden pails or other similar packages, is it customary to tare the pails, or are they weighed and sold by the pound with the honey they contain?

In selling extracted honey it is customary to tare the honey-receptacle, no matter what the kind or the material of which it is made.

The Address of Geo. Neighbour & Sons will hereafter only be 137 High Holborn, London, W. C., England. They have discontinued their business on Regent Street. It is an old and reliable firm, and it is always a pleasure to do business with them.

A New and Effectual Cure for so-called foul brood is announced in the *British Bee Journal* for July 18, 1889, in the following paragraphs. If it is as potent when administered to larger quantities of diseased colonies, as it was in the individual case described, it will be a valuable remedy, because of its simplicity, and the very little work necessary to apply the remedy. We expect fuller particulars soon, and will then lay them before our readers. Our *British* cotemporary says:

I have just cured a colony of foul brood in three weeks without feeding or destroying an atom of comb or any larvae. When I started it was full of dead larvae, and cells full of putridity. Now it is one mass of healthy larvae, without the slightest sign of disease. If it answers on all colonies as it has done in this, foul brood will be soon banished from everywhere. It is something quite fresh, not entirely my own doing, although the experiment was entirely conducted by myself. It is really marvellous. I am quite excited over it. You have no conception of the change in the colony from its (the cure) first application, without even opening the hive after the first time.

[We have received the above communication in a private letter; but the announcement it contains is so pregnant with bright hope that we have ventured to give it publicity, in order that our correspondent, who is one of our most advanced bee-keepers, should have whatever credit or advantage may accrue from priority of publication.—Ed.]

A Privilege.—C. F. Thomas, of Dorchester, Nebr., on July 17, 1889, writes as follows:

I have been thinking for a long time past that it was my duty as well as privilege to help pay the expenses of the fight on bee-keepers' rights, and to become a member of the Union, but with me; it is as with lots of others, I presume—it has been neglected from time to time. The Manager has done good work, and is entitled to the support of every bee-keeper in the country.

Yes; Bro. Thomas is right. It is not only a duty, but a privilege for bee-keepers to join the Union, which has accomplished so much good in defending our pursuit.

Fun.—The *American Agriculturist* for August has an engraving showing some hives of bees on a bench, and a boy from the city leans over the bench between the hives, and says, "I smell honey." A farmer who is raking hay near by remarks: "You will smell something warmer than honey, if you don't get out of there pretty quick."

The British Bee Journal has been reduced in price to one-penny, or about one-dollar a year. It is published weekly, and is well edited and printed. The extra postage to America is 50 cents. It will be clubbed with the *AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL* in the United States and Canada for \$2.40.

The Third annual Territorial Fair of North Dakota will be held at Grand Forks, Sept. 17 to 21, 1889.

Blessed are the Poor.

Written for the Illustrated Home Journal
BY EUGENE SECOR.

Ye toilers for bread in the world's busy field,
All the avenues of Industry thronging;
Complaining, perhaps, that your toil does not
yield

The riches for which you are longing.
O little ye dream of the blessedness given
To the poor of this world, by our Father in
heaven.

The rich are not of necessity blest,
Nor free from dull care, nor from sorrow;
Ambition for wealth oft begets an unrest
That blights the sweet hopes of the morrow.
No poverty eats so into the soul
As selfish greed, when it once gets control.

I have seen a rich worm, by some called a man,
And whose acres by hundreds were num-
bered;
Who had but to speak and his hired lackeys
ran,
And whose happiness seemed unincum-
bered;
But poor as a pauper in generous deeds,
With a soul too narrow to feel men's needs.

Another I knew whom the world called poor,
Who scarce had the means for his burying;
But no worthy man was e'er turned from his
door
Whose case could be bettered by tarrying.
His heart beat responsive to every kind
thought,
And the world was made better by the good
that he wrought.

Then blessed are the poor in this world's sordid
gains,
If but wealthy in mind and heart treasures;
And happy are they who feel not the dull pains
Of the seekers for gold and its pleasures.
The honors of lucre are empty and vain.
Good works are sure riches—contentment is
gain.
Forest City, Iowa.

Convention Notices.

☞ The Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Society will hold its annual convention at the Commercial Hotel, corner of Lake and Dearborn Sts., in Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 16, 17 and 18, 1889. Arrangements have been made with the Hotel for back room, one bed, two persons, \$1.75 per day, each; front room, \$2.00 per day for each person. This date occurs during the Exposition, when excursion rates on the railroads will be very low. There has been a fair crop of honey in the West, and an old-time crowd may be expected at this revival of the Northwestern from its hibernation.
W. Z. HUTCHINSON, Sec.

☞ The fifth semi-annual meeting of the Susquehanna Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at New Milford, Pa., on Saturday, Sept. 14, 1889, at 10 a.m. There will be essays on different subjects, and also a question-box. Bring your wives along, and please invite your neighbors who are interested in bee-keeping, to come with you. If you have anything new, or that would be of interest in any way, of implements or fixtures, bring them, so that all may see them.
H. M. SEELY, Sec.

☞ The International Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in the court-house, at Brantford, Ont., Canada, on December 4, 5, and 6, 1889. All bee-keepers are invited to attend, and State and District bee-keepers' societies are requested to appoint delegates to the convention. Full particulars of the meeting will be given in due time. Anyone desirous of becoming a member, and receiving the last Annual Report bound, may do so by forwarding \$1.00 to the Secretary.—R. F. HOLTERMAN, Sec. Brantford, Ont., Canada.

☞ The Northern Illinois Bee-Keepers' Association will hold its next meeting on Aug. 20, 1889, at R. Marsh's, in Guilford Township, 4 miles northeast of Rockford, Ill.
D. A. FULLER, Sec.

Subscribers who do not receive this paper promptly, will please notify us at once.

QUERIES and REPLIES.**Allowing for Drone-Comb in Making Comb Foundation.**

Written for the American Bee Journal.

Query 647.—1. When a sheet of foundation 8x17 inches will stretch $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch with a new swarm, where will the drone-comb come in? 2. Ought not the $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch be allowed in rolling foundation?—ILLS.

1. Principally along the edges. 2. Yes.—M. MAHIN.

I do not think that I understand this question.—A. J. COOK.

I have had little experience with foundation.—MRS. L. HARRISON.

1. At the top, if not wired. 2. I think not.—G. L. TINKER.

At the bottom, sides and top—there is always room for drone-comb.—WILL M. BARNUM.

Wire your frames, and you will have very little trouble.—C. C. MILLER.

The drone-cells will be constructed around the margin, and the bees will take advantage of the stretched cells in the foundation.—J. P. H. BROWN.

I never had foundation to stretch half that much. It should not. I infer that you mean to put the sheet which you describe, in a horizontal position.—JAMES HEDDON.

1. Allowing your supposition to be true, I should think that there is just where drone-comb could "come in." 2. I do not understand what you mean.—EUGENE SECOR.

Bees will always find places for drones, by cutting down worker-cells if no other room is available. Foundation 8x17 inches allows the $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in the Langstroth frame. It is not advisable to give unwired foundation to new swarms.—P. L. VIALLO.

1. Wire your frames, and there will be no stretch, but drones will be reared in sufficient quantities, nevertheless. 2. If you wire your frames properly, no.—J. M. HAMBAUGH.

1. On the outside ends, just where it does not stretch much. The cells will stretch out of shape about one inch from the top-bar, but you will seldom find drones in such cells. 2. I do not think that I understand your second question.—H. D. CUTTING.

1. The drone-comb will be near the top, if there is any. Hang your foundation so that two sides of the cell are perpendicular, and it will sag less than otherwise. 2. We do not understand this.—DADANT & SON.

1. It would not "come in"—there would generally be a few rows of cells just under the top-bar, misshapen by

stretching, and would then be neither drone nor worker comb. 2. For various reasons, that would be impracticable.—R. L. TAYLOR.

1. If a horse will travel eight miles in an hour, what will a ton of hay cost? Foundation 8 inches wide, that stretches $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, is "no good." 2. No. Use good foundation, and if wired, all the better.—A. B. MASON.

If a sheet of this size stretch $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, the bees can use the cells very well to rear drones. I have seen just such combs full of drone-brood. Foundation should be wired, or heavy enough to prevent much stretching.—C. H. DIBBERN.

Such stretching results in such shaped cells in the upper half of the frame that they are of no earthly use to the bees except to store honey in. This was one of the reasons that led me to decide against the use of foundation in the brood-nest, but not the main reason, however.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Good foundation, properly used, will not do that way. Foundation cannot be rolled as suggested, but might be so made in a press, but then if it did not stretch as anticipated, the difficulty would be as bad as the one sought to be avoided. It is not safe to figure on the stretch of anything.—J. M. SHUCK.

1. I do not find that foundation of proper thickness, say 5 or 6 sheets to the pound, will stretch so as to do any harm. Wiring the frames will prevent it. It strikes me that an attempt to obviate the difficulty in rolling the sheets, would not be likely to prove a success, as the stretching in any case would be uneven, and so could not be rectified in that way.—J. E. POND.

1. If properly managed, a sheet of foundation should not stretch over $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, and this should not affect the size of the cells. If you do not know how to get good, straight, all-worker combs from sheets of foundation, without wiring the frames, you had better use wire; or, what I think is a better way, have your combs drawn out in the upper stories of the hives, where they are not so heavily weighted by the bees. If I want to have a swarm on full sheets of foundation, I cut the sheets in two in the center, and lap the edges $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, and weld them together; this center rib will hold the sheets in position with the weight of the bees.—G. W. DEMAREE.

1. Even passably good comb foundation does not stretch like that. Drone-comb will be built around the edges. 2. To calculate on the stretching, and to make accordingly would be very unreliable and unsatisfactory.—THE EDITOR.

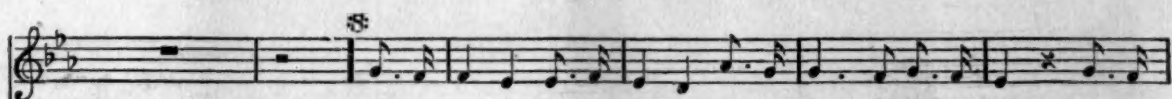
HEAVENLY ECHOES.

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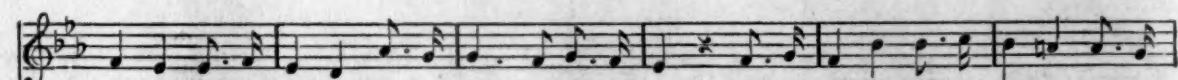
Words by ALICE SWEET.

Music by Mrs. L. KESSINGER.

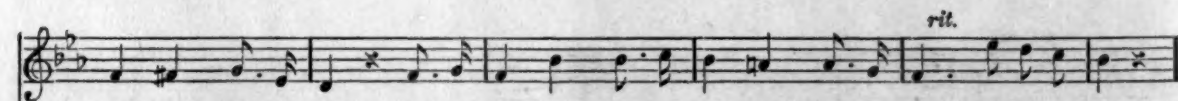
Moderato con espressione.



1. Soft - ly, soft - ly at the midnight, Floating thro' the si - lent air, Mu - sic
2. Fainter, faint-er grew the ech - oes, Dim-mer grew the si - lent stars, Blu - er



min-gles with the moonlight, Borne by zeph- yrs from a - far. Oh, how thrilling! yet so faint-ly, That no
grew the liq - uid e - ther, Heav-en closed its gold-en bars; They had en-tered thro' the por-tals Of the



word the mu - sic bears, 'Tis the dis - tant ech - oes on - ly, An - gels sing - ing 'mong the stars:
jew - eled pearl-y dome, And the song was lost to mor - tals, For the an - gels were at home.



1st Ending.

"We are com-ing, wear-y watch-ers, An-gels from the crystal shore, And we'll sweet-ly sing to-geth-er When your

D. S. 2d Ending.

gloom-y night is o'er." *a tempo.* They had en-tered thro' the

por-tals Of the jew-eled pear-ly donee, And the song was lost to mor-tals, For the an-gels were at

pp rit.

home, Yes, the an-gels were at home.

pp *rit.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

COMB HONEY.

Caring for Comb Honey After it Leaves the Hive.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Two questions have been sent to me regarding the care of comb honey, the first wanting to know if honey can be taken from the hive before all the cells next to the wood are sealed up; and the second, desiring to know about the moth-worms on comb honey in sections, and how they can be got rid of. As these questions can best be answered by an article, I will give in brief how I manage comb honey after taking it from the hives.

The first requisite for caring for honey after taking it from the hives, is a good, warm room in which to store it. I use a room 7x10 feet, in the southwest corner of my shop, having the outside painted a dark color, so that the rays of the afternoon sun will make it as warm as possible.

Some use an upstairs room, which will generally be warm enough without any pains being taken with it, especially if this room is under the south roof of the building, with no partition between the roof and the room. The only objection that I have to such an upper room, is the amount of heavy work it makes in lugging the honey up and down the stairs.

As a body of honey, once thoroughly warmed, will hold the heat for a long time, the average temperature of such a room will be pretty high, ranging from 80° to 100° most of the time, thus ripening the honey splendidly. The object of this is to have the honey growing better, instead of poorer, from the moment that it leaves the hives, and have the honey in those unsealed cells around the outside of the section next to the wood (which is spoken of above) grow so thick that it will equal any in the section. These unsealed cells next to the wood of the sections are rarely all ever sealed up, and to wait for them to be so, is only a waste of time; so I take off my honey as soon as the honey in the body of the section is fully capped over.

When the honey is taken from the hives, that in the unsealed cells is so thin that if the section is held so that the mouth of the cells are down, it will leak or run out badly; but by leaving it in a warm room for a month, it can be handled as we please, tipping it over, etc., and not a drop of honey will run out; and if after it gets to

market, it is stored in a damp, cool place, it will be some time before it will take on moisture enough to affect it to any great extent.

Perhaps all will not agree with me, but I think that all comb honey should be stored in such a room at least a month before crating, to ripen and sweat out. I know that it is a saving of time and labor to crate it at once; but I think that it pays for all of this extra time and labor, in the better quality and appearance of our product.

Having the honey placed in a warm room, the next thing that will need our attention will likely be the larvæ of the wax-moth, which brings us to the second question.

Comb Honey and Moth-Larvæ.

After the honey has been away from the bees for about ten days, where placed in a warm room, if we inspect the cappings of the honey closely, we will detect little places of white dust, resembling flour, upon the surface of the comb, and usually most abundant near the bottom of the section. Although the moth is not as troublesome as it used to be, still it is always well to keep a good lookout for it; and although this place resembling flour may not be larger around than a fine needle, still it tells us for certain that a tiny worm of the wax-moth is there, and that unless it is killed, it will destroy more or less of the nice, white comb which encases the honey.

While in one of our cities a number of years ago, I saw sections of honey which had worms in them as large around as a slate-pencil, and an inch or more long, which had nearly denuded the honey of the nice white cappings to the cells, making the honey an object of disgust, rather than of attraction, the same caused by the producer not knowing how to detect the first appearance of the worms, or being too shiftless to kill them after he had found them; or, perhaps, being in too big a hurry to rush his honey to market, instead of ripening it as I have advised.

If, after several examinations, you fail to find such little, white, flour-like places, you may well be glad, for it is no small task to keep the worms from honey during the latter part of the summer and fall, where they are as plenty as they were here 15 or 20 years ago.

If you should find these flour-like places, the next thing is to sulphur the honey. To best do this, the honey should be stored on a platform, which I build as follows:

Take pieces of 2x12 inch plank, and cut them 3 feet and 9 inches long, and spike two pieces together, thus making a stick 4x12 inches, and 3 feet and 9

inches long. Use three of these on a side, the platform running the 7-foot way of the room. These are set the 12-inch-way up, and on them are laid four 3x4 inch pieces 7 feet long. Across these last pieces are laid sticks 3 feet and 9 inches long, by 1½ inches square, they being placed so that the sections will stand on them the same as they did on the hive, and have the ends of the sections meet in the centre of these 1½x2½ sticks. Piled in this way the fumes of burning sulphur can penetrate the whole pile, by placing sulphur under it.

Having all in readiness, put some ashes in an old kettle, so that there will be no danger from fire resulting from the heat from the coals, which are to be placed therein.

Take the kettle of coals to the honey-room, and pour sulphur (which has been previously weighed) on the coals, to the amount of one-fourth of a pound to every 75 cubic feet contained in the room; when the kettle is quickly pushed under the pile of honey, and the room closed. Leave it thus closed for 15 minutes, when it should be opened to let the smoke out, for if it settles on the combs, it will give them a greenish tint.

Just how the eggs of the moth get into the surplus apartment of the hive, is not known, but it is supposed that they are carried there on the feet of the bees. Combs having pollen in them are more subject to the moth than are those having no pollen in them; therefore, those having pollen should be kept separate from the main crop of honey. If more honey is put into the room later, sulphur it again ten days after putting in.

Borodino, N. Y.

HONEY SHOWS.

How to Make a Good Display—One that Will Attract.

Written for Gleanings in Bee-Culture
BY R. M'KNIGHT.

There has been a good deal in the bee-papers of late, respecting the best method of arranging for and setting up honey shows. If these be made large and attractive, they serve a good purpose in promoting the interests of bee-keepers by attracting attention and promoting sales.

To do the work well, is no easy matter. This arises mainly from the absence of variety in the article shown. Extracted honey is extracted honey in whatever form it may be shown. Monotony can be broken only by variety in the design of the packages in which it is put up, which is in itself limited.

The same may be said, but in a still more marked degree, of comb honey.

I suppose the main object the writers have in view in these articles is to aid bee-keepers in making good displays at local fairs. It is noticeable, that those who have treated the subject describe the methods followed by themselves or those they have seen adopted by others, which have met their approval.

At honey-shows the competitive prizes are usually confined to the *quality* of the article shown, and it is upon this that judges usually base their awards. This is right as far as it goes, but the prime object of honey-shows is to attract attention and advertise the goods.

As 90 per cent. of the visitors at fairs cannot tell, by cursory inspection, between what is good and what is poor in quality, it follows that attention should be given to appearance. To this end, a departure from the usual rule cannot be made too soon. Prizes should not be confided to quality. Good taste and neat arrangement should come in, be recognized, and rewarded. This may be done without injustice to any one. A man with 200 pounds of honey may make as neat, tasty, and symmetrical a display on 3 feet space as one with 4,000 pounds can make on 20 feet of space.

Any hard and fast rules laid down for the form of staging, upon which exhibits are to be set up, are entirely useless. It is manifest, that, to do justice to all, no competitor should have advantages over his fellows in a more advantageous arrangement of the frame-work upon which the show is to be made. It follows, then, that whatever the design, the staging should be uniform throughout. The taste and ingenuity of the respective exhibitors will then be brought into play in the superstructure he raises to show his wares.

Most of the designs I have seen for staging are after the step-ladder style. To my thinking, this is the worst form in which staging can be built for honey-shows. It gives little or no opportunity for the exercise of judgment, or the display of ingenuity in the make-up of an exhibit. If "variety is the spice of life," it should have a place in all honey-shows. Little of it can be thrown in if this style of frame-work is employed.

What, then, is the best form for the permanent fixtures in a building where honey is to be displayed? Where a number of people are to compete, the simplest is the best—at least this is my opinion, and the simplest is common tables. These should not be less than six feet wide. Space upon these should be allotted, in proportion to the quantity

each has to show. Then each will be called upon to build up his own superstructure and decorate it. It is easy to understand, that by this arrangement variety will be secured; for every man will have his own notion of what is most suitable.

These superstructures will take different forms in proportion to the amount of honey and the character of the packages to be placed upon them. I hold that no man can have a correct notion of what is the best form in which his exhibit should be arranged, without a full knowledge of what is available to make it with. How can a man suggest a design for his neighbor's show, without a knowledge of what his neighbor had to show?

Owen Sound, Ont.

VIRGIN QUEENS.

Safe Methods of Introducing Virgin Queens.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY G. W. DEMAREE.

No important manipulation of bees seems to be so poorly understood as that of utilizing *virgin queens* in the stocking of the apiary, or in furthering the interest of the queen-traffic. Most apiarists imagine that because a virgin queen cannot with any certainty—except the certainty of failure—be dumped into a hive among queenless bees, the whole thing is impracticable.

Then, again, they are puzzled because a virgin queen that has just cut her way out of the cell, may stagger in among any queenless bees unnoticed and unmolested, while if she is detained until she is several days old, she will be treated as a disturber of the peace, and usually "balled" and killed. Let us look at this matter a little as it applies to the economy of the propagation of the race.

When a colony prepares to cast a swarm, the bees do not "hew to the line," and rear just the number of queens that will be needed to carry out the enterprise, but nature displays a profuseness sometimes in connection with swarming, that astonishes the old veteran himself. A "surplus" of virgin queens becomes a disturbing element in the settlement of life in the economy of the honey-bee. Every close observer has seen swarms of bees with a half dozen or more virgin queens with them, and have seen the swarms divide into two or more clusters when they "settle."

Sometimes such swarms are unmanageable until the disturbing element is removed by the apiarist. Such

swarms will often sulk when hived with all the young queens, and finally "run off" because of their unsettled state, and discontent. I lost a large swarm (the colony having superseded the old queen) the present season from this cause.

The *why*, then, that queens, after they become old enough to be a disturbing element are instinctively rejected by queenless bees, is apparent enough, and this instinctive suspicion and hatred of virgin queens by the workers, when they approach the mating period, stands in the way of easy or careless manipulation. The apiarist must understand the instincts and habits of bees in this connection, to enable him to overcome the difficulties in the way.

When a laying queen is taken away from a colony or nucleus, a period of time must follow when the worker-bees despair of finding the lost queen, and before queen-cells are started. At this stage of things, a queen—either a virgin or laying queen—will usually be accepted with tokens of gladness. This crisis takes place in about six hours after the queen has been removed, but as the time varies considerably, I take the precaution to cage the queen on top of the frames where I can see the actions of the bees towards her, by simply turning up the quilts.

If I find the bees (when the quilt is first turned up) clustering on the cage, and biting at the wire meshes, the queen is left in the cage for a reconsideration. At such time as the cage is found nearly deserted by the bees, and only a few bees are found crawling over the cage with the careful circling motion, like bees guarding a queen-cell, the queen will be safe, whether a virgin or a laying queen, and the bees may be permitted to liberate her by eating out the soft candy.

These proceedings are governed by the intelligence of the apiarist, and luck or chance has little to do with it. I frequently introduce virgin queens old enough to mate, in this way. I had a virgin queen mated on the fourth day after removing a laying queen, the present season. Of course there are failures where there are opposing forces to overcome.

Safer Way of Introduction.

Prepare a hive by hanging in it a frame of hatching brood—no unsealed brood is admissible; put by its side an empty comb, and a division-board, and close the top of the brood-chamber with a close-fitting cloth, and close the entrance to the hive so as to exclude the light at that point. Now turn back the cloth and shake into the hive a quart or more of bees—from one or

more frames taken from any strong colony—and fit down the cloth so that the hive will be bee-tight. It is needless to say that care must be taken not to get the old queen along with the imprisoned bees.

Leave the bees in their prison for six hours, and then turn up one corner of the quilt just a little, and let the virgin queen run in among the imprisoned bees. If of any eligible age, she will be gladly received.

Leave the bees imprisoned for 36 or 48 hours, and open the entrance a little while after sunset. The queen will mate in a few days after the bees are liberated. This plan has never failed under my direct supervision.

A Safe Way of Introduction.

When we receive a virgin queen through the mail, or have a valuable queen of any kind to introduce, we do not want to take any risk, and I here give the plan.

I have devised what I call an "introducing nursery." It is a super of standard size, that has two partitions in it, and a wire-cloth bottom, so as to give three apartments, all bee-tight and separate from each other. Some strips of enameled-cloth tacked fast to the partitions at their top edges admits of opening or closing any one of the departments without interfering with the others. The wire-cloth bottom is tacked fast to the lower edges of the partitions, as well as all around the rim of the super so as to make the whole, as well as each separate department, bee-tight.

To use it, a slat honey-board made with narrow slats, is put over any strong colony. I put mine on top of the storing super, so as not to interfere with the usefulness of the colony that is to furnish the necessary heat, and then set the "introducing nursery" on the slat honey-board. The honey-board prevents the bees below from propolizing the wire-cloth bottom to the nursery.

When I want to introduce a virgin queen of several days old, a frame of rapidly-hatching brood, after clearing it of all hatching bees, is hung in the nursery, and the virgin queen is immediately turned in on the comb, and all is closed up closely. In three, four or five days the comb will be covered with young bees, and the queen will be at home with them. The comb is now moved to a hive, together with the adhering bees and queen, and another comb and a division-board is added to make up the usual nucleus. The queen will mate in a few days. There is the least possible risk when following this plan.

Christiansburg, Ky.

MARKETING.

How to Dispose of the Surplus Honey Crop.

Written for the Michigan Farmer
BY GEO. E. HILTON.

The time of year is now at hand when we should begin to arrange for our exhibits at fairs, especially county fairs, and I hope that every county fair in the United States will have a honey exhibit. Space can be secured by applying to the managers now, and although there may be no premiums offered, if you make a good exhibit this fall you will have no trouble in getting premiums for another year. I urge this course, because there is no better way to advertise and sell your honey. You can undoubtedly get permission to sell on the last day, and perhaps all through the fair, providing you do not sell your exhibit until the last.

To sell successfully at fairs, you must have hundreds of small packages that you can sell for five cents each. The Canadians have a little tin receptacle that holds one ounce, that they give away, and it invariably sells from one to ten pounds of extracted honey.

Then, to introduce their comb honey, they have plates and a one-pound section on each, cut from corner to corner, leaving one-fourth of the comb sticking to each side of the section; these they sell for five cents each, thus realizing 20 cents a pound for their comb honey, and sending out one of the best advertising mediums in the world. Their cry is, "Honey on a stick, five cents a lick." I do not know that it has ever been tried in the United States, but I see no reason why it would not work; in fact I know that it will, and it makes a much more palatable sweet for the children, than poisonous candies sold at such places.

Perhaps there are localities where fairs will not be held; in that case, in the fall it is an excellent plan to take a horse and wagon, load up with honey, and go right through the country; get acquainted with your more distant neighbors, and you will be surprised at the amount of honey you will sell, and the amount of pleasure you will receive. I like to get all the pleasure I can out of my work—it shortens the days, and lessens the burden very materially.

Perhaps some will object to this latter plan, because it savors so much of peddling; but after trying it once, you will find it a real pleasure, and a rest from the usual routine of work, and you are doing good; at the same time you are disposing of your honey at remunerative prices.

The main honey-flow is now over, and you should begin to crowd the bees down by removing all the finished sections of comb from the two crates now on the hives, and putting all the unfinished ones into one crate, with a view of getting them finished up and avoid carrying over so many unfinished sections until another year. This has a tendency to make the bees store honey in the brood-nest for their consumption during the coming winter. This may seem a little early to commence to prepare for winter, but it is the only safe way.

There are those who recommend and practice taking all the honey gathered by the bees, then feed them sugar syrup for their winter stores; but I cannot recommend this plan. If I find any of my colonies short of stores, they are fed extracted honey until supplied. By taking this course, or giving them combs of sealed honey, you will hear less about adulterated honey.

I want to call attention to the Detroit International Fair and Exposition, to be held at Detroit from Sept. 17 to 27 inclusive. There will be a large apiarian and honey display there, and the premiums are liberal. I certainly hope that the bee-keepers of Michigan will show to their sister States, and to the world, that we are up with the times. I shall expect to do something, and be in attendance at least a portion of the time. You can get a premium list and full particulars by addressing C. W. Robinson, General Manager, 7 Merrill Block, Detroit, Mich.

Fremont, Mich.

HIVES.

Discussion on Small vs. Large Brood-Chambers.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

The last article by Mr. Dadant, on page 488, calls for but little in reply, except a few words of explanation.

It is possible that I was not strictly fair in saying that I had used hives holding 33 American frames. It was done by using hives three stories high, allowing the queen to rove at will through all three of the stories; and she, in several instances, had brood in all of the stories. As we were discussing the size of brood-nests, and as this method allowed the queen to extend her operations as far as she pleased, I felt justified, in this connection, in saying that I had used hives containing 33 American frames.

Still, as I have said, perhaps it was not fair. In the light in which we were discussing the question, that of large vs. small brood-nests, I think

that it was admissible; but, if I am wrong, I am willing to be set right.

In regard to quilts: I have several times bought bees in the spring in such hives that quilts were a necessity. When the bees were brought home, and the wire-cloth covering taken off, the frames were covered with a quilt. The bees were soon transferred to more fashionable hives, and the quilts removed; and this is the extent of my using quilts. When I wrote that I had never used them, I meant that I had never deliberately introduced them into my apiary, and given them an extended trial; and when I wrote later, that I had not used them to any great extent, I was simply being very precise, because this point was under criticism.

I am not particular whether Mr. D. tells whether he can extract the honey from a large hive with as "little labor" as from a small one, or whether he can extract it "as soon as" he can from a small one; and the fact that an Illinois man can care for eight apiaries, while a Michigan man employs a man in each apiary, does not touch the point.

The last article by Mr. Dadant is too much given to hyper-criticism, to evasions, to quibbles, to hair-splitting, and, more than all, to accusations of untruthfulness; and when discussion has reached this plane, it is time that it was dropped. Besides, to continue it now would be to give my opponent an unfair advantage, as I have unbounded confidence in his integrity and veracity. Flint, Mich.

[Both sides having now had three articles each, and the discussion having degenerated to personalities, this article will end it in our columns.—Ed.]

SWARMING.

Eggs from Laying Workers are Useless.

Written for the American Bee Journal
BY BRUCE KNIGHT.

Having discovered a strange performance in one of my new Italian colonies, I will relate the case, which I desire answered in the BEE JOURNAL.

I first discovered that the hive was being filled with drone-comb, and then I thought that the queen was a drone-layer; but after securing a new queen from a nuclei, I tried to introduce her, but I could find no old queen. I looked several times, but she could not be found. There was any amount of eggs—sometimes four or five in a cell—but what puzzled me was the queen-

cells that they had started. The queens were well along, some almost ready to seal over. I believe that there must have been laying workers. I did not think that queens could be reared from their eggs; and upon looking at them in a few days, I saw that they had torn down the cells.*

Experience in Hiving Swarms.

I wonder why it is, that when a bee-keeper has a swarm of bees in a hiving-box, and meets people, they will give the bee-keeper the whole road, without a word. This was my experience a few weeks ago. It was after I had chased the bees for half a mile or so, and had succeeded in stopping them in the middle of the town. I succeeded in getting them into a hiving-box, and then started toward home.

It surprised me to see how everybody rushed out of my way, just as if I had been a cyclone; until I met a young German, who was just starting out to work. He evidently did not see the bees, for his eyes were on the red handkerchief, which, I afterwards found, contained his clothes. One bee, which was rather inclined to be cross, darted forward, and met the young fellow about ten feet away (I was very thankful that he was no closer); the poor fellow jumped up in the air, and said something which I could not understand, but it sounded very much like swearing. He then swung his hat and budget around his head, and started on a bee-line across the field; so did the bees.

He had not gone ten yards before the budget became untied, and there was a terrible spill of its contents, and also of the poor fellow's wrath. The last I saw of him he was gathering his clothes up in his waist-coat, wiping his face with his handkerchief, and muttering something in German about "dem pees." The foregoing incident occurred on May 25, and with my first swarm. I have taken 60 pounds of honey from that same colony this year, and have had all that I could do to prevent it from swarming. This is the "Italian" of it. Utica, Mich.

[*The colony doubtless had laying workers, the eggs of which would not produce worker-bees nor queens.—Ed.]

New Posters for the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, printed in two colors, have just been printed, and will be sent free to all who can use them. They are very handsome, and will "set off" an exhibit at Fairs. It will tell Bee-Keepers how to subscribe, for "Subscriptions Received Here" is quite prominent at the bottom.

We will also send sample copies of the BEE JOURNAL, for use at Fairs, if notified a week or ten days in advance where to send them.

CONVENTION DIRECTORY.

1889. *Time and Place of Meeting.*
 Aug. 20.—Northern Illinois, at Guilford, Ills.
 D. A. Fuller, Sec., Cherry Valley, Ills.
 Aug. 31.—Haldimand, at Fisherville, Ont.
 E. C. Campbell, Sec., Cayuga, Ont.
 Sept. —.—Maine, at Livermore Falls, Me.
 J. F. Fuller, Sec., Oxford, Me.
 Sept. 5.—Erie County, at Buffalo, N. Y.
 O. L. Herschler, Cor. Sec., Big Tree Corner, N. Y.
 Sept. 14.—Susquehanna Co., at New Milford, Pa.
 H. M. Seeley, Sec., Harford, Pa.
 Oct. 16—18.—Northwestern, at Chicago, Ills.
 W. Z. Hutchinson, Sec., Flint, Mich.
 Dec. 4, 6.—International, at Brantford, Ont., Canada.
 K. F. Holtermann, Sec., Brantford, Ont.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—ED.

SELECTIONS FROM OUR LETTER BOX

Moths in Comb Honey.—Mrs. P. W. Minthorn, Elsinore, Calif., propounds the following questions:

What is the cause of moths in white, new comb honey? How can we prevent them? How can we get rid of them? The honey has been out of the hives but a few weeks. It was put into tight wooden boxes, and placed in the upper story of the house. The weather is very hot and dry. The moths seem to eat the caps, and most of the honey.

[For reply to the above, see Mr. Doolittle's article on another page.—Ed.]

Good Season—Prolific Queens.

—J. M. Pratt, Todd's Point, Ky., on July 22, 1889, writes:

We have had the best honey-flow in five years. It is the only good honey crop in this section since 1880 and 1884; and it may be four or five years before we have another such a one. I wintered my bees without any loss for two years. I extracted 50 pounds per colony last year; but this year I have taken 150 pounds per colony, spring count, and doubled my number of colonies. Our honey season ends about July 15 for surplus honey. I have secured from one hive 179 pounds of extracted honey, and cut out 4 pounds of comb honey. It had to build only four combs this year, neither did I let it swarm. I am selling my honey at 10 cents a pound, as heretofore I never have sold any for less. We should not increase our bees faster than we build up a trade for honey. Honey, like everything else, if forced upon a market, will bring the prices down. On

page 423, Mr. Robbins says that seven frames will usually, if not always, be all that a queen can fill in 21 days. If I had a queen that would not fill more than 7 frames with brood in 21 days, by the 15th of May I would rear another, or exchange her for a better one at once; for the bees are usually in the second story by that time. I use 9-frame 3-story hives, and I wish they held 10 frames; I would have no objection to 12, as they would be less liable to blow over in storms. While speaking of queens, I have one that I bought for \$3.50 three years ago, and I was told that she was two years old, and was a "two-story" queen—she was in the second story when we found her, and it was half full of brood at the time. She has never done less, but a great deal more. This year I have taken 8 or 10 frames of brood from her to rear queens from, giving empty combs in exchange. Sometime in May I divided her colony, giving each brood and empty combs. On June 7 she swarmed out, and I hived her on empty combs in a three-story hive. She is now in the second story. I shall not supersede her while she does so much, regardless of age. I have no queens for sale.

Half a Crop—Marketing the New Honey.—J. Richards & Co., Brooklyn, Wis., on July 29, 1889, says:

The white honey crop is a little better than last year, but it is not more than half a crop. Now because sugar is high, and because we have been losing money in the business for the past two years, we ought to have a good price for our one-half crop this year. Let shippers limit commission men to last year's prices, and hold fast. Wisconsin has no more than we can use at home.

Cause of Swarming.—Mr. Aaron Benedict, Bennington, O., writes:

On reading Mr. Doolittle's article about swarming (page 470), I thought that I would help him a little. What seemed to him to be rather dark, is plain to me. As a rule, the queen or mother-bee is the instigator, or cause, of bees swarming. In natural swarming, the cells are filled with larvæ, eggs and honey, the queen has nowhere to deposit her eggs, and she passes rapidly through the hive; this excites the workers, and out they come, the queen following. This is pure natural swarming. I have no doubt but Mr. Doolittle, as well as other queen-breeders, have been bothered with their nuclei swarming out, when the queen has been left several

days after she commenced to lay. By examining, you will find she has laid eggs in all the cells that the bees could cover, and sometimes two or more eggs in a cell. The queen is uneasy, this excites the bees, and out they come, the queen following. I have no doubt that the case where Mr. D. says the bees left where there was honey and brood, was because there were not bees enough to cover the eggs. Now all this swarming is natural, and caused by the queen having nowhere to deposit eggs. There is another kind of swarming that is not natural; early in the spring a swarm comes out for lack of food, and such are called "starved-out swarms."

BELLS OF THE AGES.

BY BRET HARTE.

Bells of the past whose unforgotten music
Still fills the wide expanse,
Tinging the sober twilight of the present
With color of romance.

I hear you call and see the sun descending
On rocks, and waves, and sand,
As down the coast the mission voices blending,
Girdle the heathen land.

Within the circle of your incantation,
No blight nor mildew falls;
Nor fierce unrest, nor lust, nor lost ambition
Passes those airy walls.

Borne on the swell of long waves, receding,
I touch the farthest past—
I see the dying glow of Spanish glory,
The sunset dream and fast!

Oh, solemn bells! whose consecrated masses
Recall the faith of old—
Oh, tinkling bells! that lulled with twilight
music
The spiritual fold.

Your voices break, they falter in the darkness—
Break, falter, and are still,
And veiled, and mystic, like the host descend-
ing,
The sun sinks from the hill.

Large Crop Anticipated.—John Moller, Sr., Fremont, Nebr., on July 25, 1889, says:

This is undoubtedly the best honey season that we have had in Nebraska for many years. The bees are so eager to store honey now, as is usually the case with them in the fall of the year. I anticipate a large crop of honey during the year 1889.

Satisfied with the Results.—R. L. Tucker, Lexington, Mo., on July 24, 1889, writes:

My crop, up to date, amounts to nearly 11,000 pounds, of which 7,000 pounds is extracted, and nearly 4,000 pounds of comb honey in one-pound sections. My crop is in very fine condition, and I am having some success in disposing of it at fair prices. I believe that this will be a profitable year

for bee-keepers generally, and if the report is true, that the California crop is a partial failure, we need have no uneasiness in regard to good prices, as wherever I have tried to sell, I have found a bare market, and some demand. Prospects seem to be fine for a fall yield, and if we have even our usual one, it will make our average unusually large. My crop is from 120 colonies, but it is no fair test, as I had to let 100 colonies lay idle for 10 days in the best flow, on account of not being prepared with enough surplus sections, and being unable to obtain help when needed. But I am well satisfied with the results, and I will try and not be caught again prepared to save only a fair crop. My apiary now numbers 190 colonies.

Extra Good Honey-Flow.—John Nebel & Son, High Hill, Mo., on July 1889, write:

The honey-flow has been extra good so far this season, but at the present writing the flow has ceased. The continuous rain that we have had for the past two weeks has made the weather unfavorable for secreting nectar; though what little sweet clover there is in this vicinity, seems to be yielding considerable nectar now. We are looking forward for an immense yield from Spanish-needle this fall.

Bee-Keeping in Germany.—Rev. Stephen Roese, Maiden Rock, Wis., writes:

Your pamphlet, entitled "Honey as Food and Medicine," is most excellent, and will be of great help for bee-keepers to advertise and sell their honey. I am going to have a lot with my address printed on them. The German bee-papers that you sent me I read carefully, and I find a wonderful improvement in the art of bee-keeping in Germany since my absence from there. It seems that they are trying to keep pace with the forward march in bee-culture; discarding the old-fogy way of keeping bees in straw hives; and it seems that their regulations in regard to bee-periodicals is different from that here in America. The editor, or manager, receives a salary, and the paper goes to each member of the bee-societies, free of extra cost; but the payment of a yearly fee or dues seems to pay for it. Lords and noblemen are in the ranks of bee-keepers there, and the American bee-keepers are often mentioned at their annual meetings.

Please to get your Neighbor, who keeps bees, to also take the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL. It is now so CHEAP that no one can afford to do without it.



ALFRED H. NEWMAN,
BUSINESS MANAGER.

Business Notices.

Your Full Address, plainly written, is very essential in order to avoid mistakes.

If You Live near one post-office and get your mail at another, be sure to give the address that we have on our list.

Give a Copy of "Honey as Food and Medicine" to every one who buys a package of honey. It will sell lots of it.

Dr. Miller's Book, "A Year Among the Bees," and the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for one year—we send both for \$1.50.

If you Lose Money by carelessly enclosing it in a letter, it is without excuse, when a Money Order, which is perfectly safe, costs but 5 cents.

New Subscribers can obtain the full numbers for 1888 and 1889 for \$1.80, if application be made at once, before all the sets of 1888 are gone.

Paper Boxes—to hold a section of honey for retail dealers. We have two sizes on hand to carry sections 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{4}$. Price, \$1.00 per 100, or \$8.50 per 1,000.

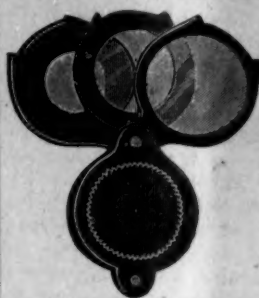
Preserve Your Papers for future reference. If you have no **BINDER** we will mail you one for 60 cents; or you can have one **FREE**, if you will send us 3 new yearly subscriptions for the BEE JOURNAL.

Please write American Bee Journal on the envelope when writing to this office. Several of our letters have already gone to another firm (a commission house), causing vexatious delay and trouble.

Pure Phenol for Foul Brood.—Calvert's No. 1 phenol, mentioned in Cheshire's pamphlet on pages 16 and 17, can be procured at this office at 25 cents per ounce. Not being mailable, it must go by express.

In order to pay you for getting new subscribers to send with your renewal, we make you this offer. For each yearly subscriber, with \$1.00, you may order 25 cents worth of any books or supplies that we have for sale—as a premium.

A Home Market for honey can be made by judiciously distributing the pamphlets, "Honey as Food and Medicine." Such will create a demand in any locality at remunerative prices. See list on the second page of this paper.



enthusiasm for investigation. Price, by mail, 80 cents; or the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for one year, and the Magnifier, for \$1.50.

Hastings' Perfection Feeder.

This excellent Feeder will hold a quart, and the letting down of the feed is regulated by a thumb-screw. The cap screws securely on. It is easy to regulate—either a spoonful or a quart—and that amount can be given in an hour or a day, as desired. By it the food can be given where it is most needed—just over the cluster. Not a drop need be lost, and no robber bees can get at it. A single one can be had for 40 cents, or a dozen for \$3.50, and it can be obtained at this office. Postage 10 cents extra.

International Bee-Convention.

—The Pamphlet Report of the Columbus, Ohio, Bee-Convention can be obtained at this office, by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents. This pamphlet contains the new bee-songs and words, as well as a portrait of the President. Bound up with the history of the International Society, and a full report of the Detroit, Indianapolis and Chicago conventions, for 50 cents, postpaid.

Send Us the Names of bee-keepers in your neighborhood who should take and read the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, and we will send them a sample copy. In this way we may obtain many regular subscribers, for thousands have never seen a copy, or even know of its existence. This is one way to help the cause along.

Many Good Advertisers invite our readers to send for their descriptive Circulars, etc. It will pay to get these, and see what is for sale, by whom, at what prices, and what things are offered. Every one can learn something in this way. Please always tell advertisers where you saw their cards; they like to know, and we like to have them.

Prang's National Flower is the title of a beautiful pamphlet which contains two colored plates of the two most popular candidates for selection as the National Flower of America. It also has two poems, and a postal card addressed to Messrs. L. Prang & Co., Boston, Mass., with a vote to be filled up for the selection of a National flower. The pamphlet costs 25 cents, and can be obtained at this office.

Queens.—We can supply Tested Italian Queens at \$1.50 each; Untested, \$1.00 each, by mail, postpaid.

CLUBBING LIST.

We Club the American Bee Journal for a year, with any of the following papers or books, at the prices quoted in the **LAST** column. The regular price of both is given in the first column. One year's subscription for the American Bee Journal must be sent with each order for another paper or book:

Price of both. Club

The American Bee Journal 1 00...
and Gleanings in Bee-Culture..... 2 00... 1 75
Bee-Keepers' Guide..... 1 50... 1 40
Bee-Keepers' Review..... 1 50... 1 40
The Apiculturist 1 75... 1 65
Bee-Keepers' Advance 1 50... 1 40
Canadian Bee Journal..... 2 00... 1 80
Canadian Honey Producer..... 1 40... 1 30
The 8 above-named papers... 5 65... 5 00

and Langstroth Revised (Dadant). 3 00... 2 75
Cook's Manual (old edition) 2 25... 2 00
Doolittle on Queen-Rearing..... 2 00... 1 75
Bees and Honey (Newman)..... 2 00... 1 75
Binder for Am. Bee Journal..... 1 60... 1 50
Dzierzon's Bee-Book (cloth)..... 3 00... 2 00
Root's A B C of Bee-Culture..... 3 25... 2 10
Farmer's Account Book..... 4 00... 3 20
Western World Guide 1 50... 1 30
Heddon's book, "Success,"..... 1 50... 1 40
A Year Among the Bees..... 1 75... 1 50
Convention Hand-Book..... 1 50... 1 30
Weekly Inter-Ocean..... 3 00... 1 75
How to Propagate Fruit..... 1 50... 1 25
History of National Society..... 1 50... 1 25

Do not send to us for sample copies of any other papers. Send for such to the publishers of the papers you want.

Red Labels for Pails.—We have three sizes of these Labels ranging in size for pails to hold from one to ten pounds of honey. Price, \$1 for a hundred, with the name and address of the bee-keeper printed on them. Smaller quantities at one cent each; but we cannot print the name and address on less than 100. Larger quantities according to size, as follows:

	Size A.	Size B.	Size C.
250 Labels.....	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$2.25
500 Labels.....	2 00	3 00	3 50
1,000 Labels.....	3 00	4 00	5 00

★ Samples mailed free, upon application.

Apiary Register.—All who intend to be systematic in their work in the apiary, should get a copy of the Apiary Register and begin to use it. The prices are as follows:

For 50 colonies (120 pages).....	\$1 00
" 100 colonies (220 pages).....	1 25
" 200 colonies (420 pages).....	1 50

Money in Potatoes, by Mr. Joseph Greiner. Price, 25 cents, postpaid. This is a complete instructor for the practical potato-grower, and explains the author's new system in 40 interesting lessons. It is for sale at this office.

A Modern Bee-Farm and its Economic Management, by S. Simmins, of Rottingdean, Brighton, England, is the title of a new book of about 200 pages, printed on excellent paper, and nicely bound in cloth. Price \$1.00. For sale at this office.

The Date on the wrapper label of your paper indicates the end of the month to which you have paid. If that is past, please send us a dollar to carry the date another year ahead.

Honey and Beeswax Market.

CHICAGO.

HONEY.—New honey arriving freely, and all the shipments have been promptly closed out so far. We quote: 1-lb. white clover, according to style of package and appearance, 14¢16¢. Receipts of extra ted increasing: demand light, at 6¢8¢.

BEESWAX.—25¢.

Aug. 1. S. T. FISH & CO., 189 S. Water St.

NEW YORK.

HONEY.—New extracted sells as fast as it arrives. Orange blossom, 7¼¢7½¢; inferior Southern, 70¢75¢; per gallon. Some demand for the comb, but we have no stock yet.

July 22. F. G. STROHMEYER & CO., 122 Water St.

MILWAUKEE.

HONEY.—Old crop nearly gone, and new begins to appear, the quality being fine. We quote: New white 1-lbs., 15¢16¢. Extracted, white, in barrels and kegs, 7¢8¢; in tin and pails, 7½¢8½¢.

BEESWAX.—23¢28¢.

July 16. A. V. BISHOP, 142 W. Water St.

KANSAS CITY.

HONEY.—Old crop all gone. New 1-lbs., 16¢18¢; 2-lbs., 14¢. No California comb in the market. Extracted, white, 9¢; amber, 7¢8¢.

July 17. HAMBLIN & BEARSS, 514 Walnut St.

CHICAGO.

HONEY.—New crop is appearing, and prices range from 15¢17¢. An active market is not looked for till later. Extracted, new crop, 7¢8¢. Very light receipts, and few sales.

BEESWAX.—25¢.

July 11. R. A. BURNETT, 161 South Water St.

DETROIT.

HONEY.—New crop is coming in slowly, and sells at 14¢15¢ for comb. No desirable old stock left.

BEESWAX.—24¢25¢.

July 24. M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

KANSAS CITY.

HONEY.—New white comb in 1-lb. sections sells at 16¢17¢. White extracted, 7¢7½¢; dark, in barrels, 6¢. An active demand is not expected before Sept. 1. No new extracted in the market.

BEESWAX.—None in the market.

July 20. CLEMONS, CLOON & CO., cor 4th & Walnut.

ST. LOUIS.

HONEY.—Extracted, bright, 6½¢; dark, 5½¢. The market is slow.

BEESWAX.—Scarce at 23¢ for prime.

July 20. D. G. TUTT & CO., Commercial St.

NEW YORK.

HONEY.—Market for extracted is quite active. Orange blossom, fine quality, sells readily at from 7¢7½¢. Of grades of Southern find quick sales at 6½¢7¢, per gallon. No new California honey on this market. Extracted would bring from 7¼¢8¢. Too early to quote prices on new comb.

BEESWAX.—Dull and declining—25¢25½¢, good yellow.

HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN,

July 22. 28 & 30 W. Broadway, near Duane St.

BOSTON.

HONEY.—Not a case of comb honey in our store—something unknown for a long time. Expecting the new crop this week. Price will be about 18¢. We have some very fine new extracted white clover, which sells at 8¢9¢.

BEESWAX.—24¢25¢.

July 22. BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham Street.

CINCINNATI.

HONEY.—We quote extracted at 5¢8¢ per lb., and 12¢15¢ for fair to choice comb. Demand slow, and arrivals are fair of the new crop.

BEESWAX.—Demand is good—20¢22¢ per lb. for good to choice yellow, on arrival.

July 22. C. F. MUTH & SON, Freeman & Central Av.

The Michigan State Fair.—The Michigan State Agricultural Society has made some important changes in the Bee and Honey department for 1889. Instead of exhibiting full colonies of bees, the premium list calls for "nucleus colony." It was the intention to have it read "1-frame nucleus," as it gives so much better satisfaction to the visitors and exhibitors; it will be adopted by many other exhibitions. If those contemplating making an exhibit of bees will bring just one frame in each nucleus, it will save much confusion with the judging. Extracted honey, which had been dropped from the list, has been replaced, and the premium raised to put it on par with comb honey. The Michigan bee-keepers try to make it pleasant for all exhibitors outside of the State, and cordially invite all to come and make an exhibit. H. D. CUTTING.



An Elegant Monthly for the

FAMILY AND FIRESIDE,

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Printed in the highest style of the art, and profusely embellished with Magnificent and costly Engravings.

The **Illustrated Home Journal** is a moral, high-toned and intellectual educator, and is invaluable in every library, as well as a very attractive and inspiring ornament in every drawing-room. Each Number of it contains 36 pages.

Its stories are elevating in tone, as well as charmingly thrilling and captivating; its historical and biographical sketches are fascinating and delightful; its Department for "Our Young Folks" is enticing and alluring; and its miscellaneous matter leads to the higher life, and the moulding of more beautiful thoughts and affections.

It should be found in every family, and should take the place of the impure and trashy publications, which now abound, and are a curse to the rising generation.

The **ILLUSTRATED HOME JOURNAL** will be clubbed with the American Bee Journal and both mailed to any address in the United States and Canada, one year, for **\$1.75**. The Contents of the August Number are—

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